

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.
VOL. 2.—NO. 23.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 73.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.
Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance.
\$3 00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF
Five new subscribers, to one address, \$11 00
Ten, do. do. do. 20 00
Twenty, do. do. do. 38 00
No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines of text, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted on an advertising bill when it amounts to five dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

Advertisements of insertions are not marked on the statement; they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
Proprietors to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be paid post, and direct to the firm.

Office on the south-east corner of Front and Church streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MANTUA-MAKING.
MR. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE, November 7, 1845.

CHARLES D. ELLIS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.
The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & B. Anderson, } Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. Brown, Esq. }
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, } New York.
Richards, Bassett & Aborn, }
A. Richards, Esq. }
June 27, 1845. 41-1f

EDWARD HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1f

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HAT AND CAPS,
WATERGATE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. C. BARNUM,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
September 21, 1844. 1-1f

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
London St. & Devon & Russell's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
General Agent,
AND
Sole Agent for the new Custom
House, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK.
Capital \$1,000,000.
Office in New York, 100 Broadway.
July 11, 1845. 43-1f

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Rum and Whiskey.
Barnum & Bryant, 20 N. O. Whiskey.
Daily expected and for sale by
BARNUM & BRYANT.

For Sale.
BUSHES of first quality Planting Potatoes, by E. F. MITCHELL.
January 9, 1846. 140c.

A SNAKE BIT IRISHMAN.

AN ORIGINAL TENNESSEE HUNTING INCIDENT.
As a "Mounseer" would say, "one grand, magnificent, pretty good" deer hunt, came off a few weeks since in the mountains of Morgan county, Tennessee. The party, made up of the best material, consisted of Judge A., J. M. W., J. A., and some two or three veteran hunters, rifle for sport and full of fun. As my object is not to give a detailed account of the hunt, but only one of its incidents, I shall content myself with merely saying, that after a four days' hunt, the three gentlemen named, returned with twenty pair of hags and divers specimens of small fry. J. A. killed a fine buck at 160 yards. Off hand, shooting at the head and hitting it. Judge A. (an ardent sportsman and splendid rifle shot) also killed at long tow. But a truce to this, and now for the incident.

As every day hath its night, and every rose its thorn, so this marvellous party had its pest, in the shape of a huge, raw-boned, loquacious Irishman, who, uninvited, had quartered himself in the camp, boarding and lodging at the expense of the crowd, and contriving in countless ways to render himself a nuisance when awake; and when asleep accomplishing the same praiseworthy end, without any contrivance at all—it being a natural gift, and used by the possessor with most tormenting effect. The man snored—and how he snored! presently appear; suffice to say, a more unmitigated nuisance was never abated in a more summary manner.

They soon learned by his conversation and behaviour that he was afraid of snakes generally, and "ould snakes" in particular; indeed, I think that the sequel warrants the bold assertion that he would have given long odds in favor of a Stock Creek goon, rather than face an 18 inch moccasin with "bells on his tail," as he termed rattles. The man had heard some awful snake yarns or tales since his leaving the sod; this was evident from the morbid dread, yes, horror, he felt of the crawling tribe. Well, with the Queen of Sheba, he might truly say, that "the half had not been told him," after a night's experience at a hunter's camp in Tennessee.

On the second night of his intrusion, he made himself more than usually welcome, by "reiting, sir, somewhat, sir, shot!" as Tom Murray said when an ounce of lead took up its lodgings in the "fork" of his breeches, thinking (if lead can) no doubt, that it had more room there than in the powder bed of an old brass boring iron. He told long, dry yarns, all having a more or less remote bearing on his own prowess of skill, and more than once insinuated a desire to make a demonstration, by having the use of the skull of "ony judemen present, and a two fut thorn, for a migit!" Well, all this was very pleasant, and I have no doubt perfectly satisfactory, so far as the individual was concerned, but with his hearers it was quite a different thing; yet still they endured it; but the cup of patience was nearly full, and that night it overflowed, bearing off on its boiling current the "cause" of the "rise," to regions far away and unknown. After he had wearied himself with his "blather," and showed symptoms of turning in, Jim A.—told him a few yarns bearing on the much dreaded snake subject, and particularly on their size, variety, and amiable temper in those parts, dwelling at length upon their apparent social disposition, assumed only with full intent to those whose nearer acquaintance they sought. This evidently did not sit well on the excited stomach of this pugnacious sprig of shillalah, as was manifested by the furtive and uneasy glances he ever and anon cast at his blanket and "location." But bed time came, and after reconnoitering his sleeping ground, he proceeded to count his brads, and the chances of being "snake bit" before day, then "tuckin' in" his blanket and wishing "the souls of all snakes in these parts in purthueuer," in a country where, to say the very least, they would have but a slim chance for indulging in their natural torpidity, he fell asleep.

And now the storm began. His snoring grew fast and furious, loud and long; occasionally a sort of half snort, half grunt, terminated with "snakes," by jabs, blast their souls! "Ugh! ugh!" when there came the variation or chorus in the shape of a grand of his teeth, that threatened to drive them through his jaws, or crush them to powder; by way of variety he would hold his breath a few seconds and then snore again, and such snoring! my stars, that I could spell it! It was a sort of cross between the breathing of an asthmatic elephant, and the braying of a superannuated donkey, whose will lasted longer than his wind. Well it thus continued with the regularity of the whip-poor-will's cry, until, say half an hour before daybreak, when J. M. W. (Jim W., we'll say) whose stock of patience had long ago evaporated, unrolled himself from his blanket, saying in his usual quiet way, "Humph! I'll stop that infernal concert or sleep the maker of it, see if I don't! Ugh!" He then arose.

THE BRIDAL EVE.

A Legend from George Lippard, Esq.'s Fourth Lecture on the "Romance of the Revolution," delivered before the William Wirt Institute, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1845.

The time of this Legend was in the early part of the war, in 1775, during Arnold's command near Fort Edward, on the Hudson river.

One summer night, the blaze of many lights, streaming from the windows of an old mansion, perched yonder among the rocks and woods, flashed far over the dark waters of Lake Champlain.

In a quiet and comfortable chamber of that mansion, a party of British officers, sitting around a table spread with wines and viands, discussed a topic of some interest if it was not the most important in the world, while the tread of the dancers shook the floor of the adjoining room.

Yes, while all was gaiety and dance and music in the largest hall of the old mansion, whose hundred lights glanced far over the waters of Champlain—here in this quiet room, with the cool evening breeze blowing in their faces through the opened windows, here this party of British officers had assembled to discuss their wines and their favorite topic.

The topic was—the comparative beauty of the women of the world.

As for me," said a handsome young Ensign, "I will match the voluptuous forms and dark eyes of Italy against the beauties of all the world!"

And I," said a bronzed old veteran, who had risen to a Colonelcy by his long service and hard fighting; "and I have a pretty lass of a daughter there in England, whose blue eyes and flaxen hair would shame your tragic beauties of Italy into very ugliness."

I have served in India, as you all must know," said the Major, who sat next to the veteran. "and I will confess, that I never saw painting or statue, much less living woman, half so lovely as some of those Hindoo maidens, bending down with water lilies in their hands; bending down, by the light of torches, over the dark waves of the Ganges."

THE BRIDAL EVE.

A Legend from George Lippard, Esq.'s Fourth Lecture on the "Romance of the Revolution," delivered before the William Wirt Institute, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1845.

The time of this Legend was in the early part of the war, in 1775, during Arnold's command near Fort Edward, on the Hudson river.

One summer night, the blaze of many lights, streaming from the windows of an old mansion, perched yonder among the rocks and woods, flashed far over the dark waters of Lake Champlain.

In a quiet and comfortable chamber of that mansion, a party of British officers, sitting around a table spread with wines and viands, discussed a topic of some interest if it was not the most important in the world, while the tread of the dancers shook the floor of the adjoining room.

Yes, while all was gaiety and dance and music in the largest hall of the old mansion, whose hundred lights glanced far over the waters of Champlain—here in this quiet room, with the cool evening breeze blowing in their faces through the opened windows, here this party of British officers had assembled to discuss their wines and their favorite topic.

The topic was—the comparative beauty of the women of the world.

As for me," said a handsome young Ensign, "I will match the voluptuous forms and dark eyes of Italy against the beauties of all the world!"

And I," said a bronzed old veteran, who had risen to a Colonelcy by his long service and hard fighting; "and I have a pretty lass of a daughter there in England, whose blue eyes and flaxen hair would shame your tragic beauties of Italy into very ugliness."

I have served in India, as you all must know," said the Major, who sat next to the veteran. "and I will confess, that I never saw painting or statue, much less living woman, half so lovely as some of those Hindoo maidens, bending down with water lilies in their hands; bending down, by the light of torches, over the dark waves of the Ganges."

THE BRIDAL EVE.

A Legend from George Lippard, Esq.'s Fourth Lecture on the "Romance of the Revolution," delivered before the William Wirt Institute, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1845.

The time of this Legend was in the early part of the war, in 1775, during Arnold's command near Fort Edward, on the Hudson river.

One summer night, the blaze of many lights, streaming from the windows of an old mansion, perched yonder among the rocks and woods, flashed far over the dark waters of Lake Champlain.

In a quiet and comfortable chamber of that mansion, a party of British officers, sitting around a table spread with wines and viands, discussed a topic of some interest if it was not the most important in the world, while the tread of the dancers shook the floor of the adjoining room.

Yes, while all was gaiety and dance and music in the largest hall of the old mansion, whose hundred lights glanced far over the waters of Champlain—here in this quiet room, with the cool evening breeze blowing in their faces through the opened windows, here this party of British officers had assembled to discuss their wines and their favorite topic.

The topic was—the comparative beauty of the women of the world.

As for me," said a handsome young Ensign, "I will match the voluptuous forms and dark eyes of Italy against the beauties of all the world!"

And I," said a bronzed old veteran, who had risen to a Colonelcy by his long service and hard fighting; "and I have a pretty lass of a daughter there in England, whose blue eyes and flaxen hair would shame your tragic beauties of Italy into very ugliness."

I have served in India, as you all must know," said the Major, who sat next to the veteran. "and I will confess, that I never saw painting or statue, much less living woman, half so lovely as some of those Hindoo maidens, bending down with water lilies in their hands; bending down, by the light of torches, over the dark waves of the Ganges."

THE BRIDAL EVE.

A Legend from George Lippard, Esq.'s Fourth Lecture on the "Romance of the Revolution," delivered before the William Wirt Institute, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1845.

The time of this Legend was in the early part of the war, in 1775, during Arnold's command near Fort Edward, on the Hudson river.

One summer night, the blaze of many lights, streaming from the windows of an old mansion, perched yonder among the rocks and woods, flashed far over the dark waters of Lake Champlain.

In a quiet and comfortable chamber of that mansion, a party of British officers, sitting around a table spread with wines and viands, discussed a topic of some interest if it was not the most important in the world, while the tread of the dancers shook the floor of the adjoining room.

Yes, while all was gaiety and dance and music in the largest hall of the old mansion, whose hundred lights glanced far over the waters of Champlain—here in this quiet room, with the cool evening breeze blowing in their faces through the opened windows, here this party of British officers had assembled to discuss their wines and their favorite topic.

The topic was—the comparative beauty of the women of the world.

As for me," said a handsome young Ensign, "I will match the voluptuous forms and dark eyes of Italy against the beauties of all the world!"

And I," said a bronzed old veteran, who had risen to a Colonelcy by his long service and hard fighting; "and I have a pretty lass of a daughter there in England, whose blue eyes and flaxen hair would shame your tragic beauties of Italy into very ugliness."

I have served in India, as you all must know," said the Major, who sat next to the veteran. "and I will confess, that I never saw painting or statue, much less living woman, half so lovely as some of those Hindoo maidens, bending down with water lilies in their hands; bending down, by the light of torches, over the dark waves of the Ganges."

Friday, February 20, 1846.

Stop Thief.—The Grocery Store of Mr. Augustine on Second street was broken open one night last week, & a small quantity of goods were stolen.

Fire.—About 5 o'clock on Friday morning last, our citizens were aroused by the alarm of fire. The fire broke out in the Stables of Mr. G. R. French, at the corner of Market & Front street. Through the energetic exertions of the citizens the fire was extinguished without its doing any injury except burning down the stables.

The Orpheans.—We see from the Augusta papers of a recent date, that the Orphean Family were singing in that city at last. We suppose these charming vocalists will soon be here again, when we are sure they will be warmly received.

THE PROS AND CONS.

We publish in this week's paper an analysis of the vote taken on the 9th inst., in the House of Representatives, on the question of giving the twelve months notice to Great Britain. We know of no matter which we can give to our readers, which would interest them more. It is a question of vast importance, and of deep and universal interest, and we know that it will be a matter of no small interest to our readers, to know who voted for, and who voted against the measure. Doubtless in future years this vote will be quoted, cited, and be as often brought upon the political arena, as the vote on the late war. It will be seen from the analysis that the only member from North Carolina who voted against the "notice," was the invincible General Dockery, of Richmond—that man of "strong mind and indomitable nerve," (how is it, brother Standard?) solitary and alone, he cast his vote against the measure. We have no doubt his constituents will have some enquiries to make of him on this subject, when he returns home. It will also be seen on examination, that the vote was not a strictly party one. Democrats voting against it, and Whigs voting for it. We would recommend our readers to cut out this table and preserve it. After the lapse of a few years it will be a curious document.

THE JOINT OCCUPANCY CONVENTION OF 1818.

What is the real meaning of the Convention now existing between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Oregon Territory? Does it, as the enemies of the administration would have us believe, mean that when this Convention was first made, the United States acknowledged by entering into that Convention, that England had territorial rights on the Pacific coast, and that the United States is now stopped from denying the fact before the world? Let us see what the language of that Convention is, and let us endeavor to ascertain what its real import is.

The third article of the Convention of 1818, is couched in the following words:

"It is agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony mountains shall, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present convention, to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers; it being well understood, that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the claims of any other power or state to any part of the said country; the only object of the high contracting parties in that respect being to prevent disputes and differences among themselves."

Now what is the real import of this article? Would the seeker after truth, gather from it that the United States has solemnly acknowledged in the face of the civilized world, that England had a right to any part of the soil of that territory? We certainly think not. Nor do we see any thing in the language of this article to preclude either of the contracting parties from recurring to whatever might have been their title, prior to the year 1818. "It being well understood," says the article, "that this agreement is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the two high contracting parties may have to any part of the said country." Now, suppose the title of the United States to the "whole" of this territory was good, up to this period, what is there in the words which we have just quoted, to militate against her right at any subsequent period, to assert that title? Absolutely nothing. On the contrary, these very words were inserted in the Convention as a kind of a protest against any future construction of this kind. Was, or rather is not, the real meaning and intent of this treaty, merely to give an equal right to the citizens of both countries, to trade, fish, hunt, &c., in the rivers and waters of this vast territory, without declaring in whom the eminent domain of the territory resided? Most certainly this is its plain and unobscured meaning. Is there any color of admission in it, on the part of the U. States, that England had a right to one foot of the soil? There is not. This Convention, not of joint occupation, as it is sometimes erroneously termed, but of a joint right of trading, &c., was, by its terms, to continue for ten years. In 1827, it was again renewed for a term of ten years, and lastly, in August, 1837, it was renewed for an indefinite period, but with a clause superadded, that either of the high contracting parties might, at any time, annul and abrogate it, by giving to the other twelve months notice. Well, now, in 1846, the United States being clearly convinced that her title to the whole of the territory is the best in the world—that it is perfectly good, and in entering into the Conventions to which we have alluded, she did nothing to prejudice that title, and moreover becoming alien to the fact that Great Britain, under cover of the aforesaid Conventions, has been for years, and

now is, quietly and permanently appropriating to herself the most desirable portion of this country, by establishing a number of forts on the banks of the Columbia, and by using every means in her power, not without effect, either, to prevent our citizens from settling on the north bank of that river, the United States, we say, has become desirous of settling the question finally and permanently with Great Britain, and has several times offered to give the latter country lying above the 49th degree, declaring at the same time she offers this compromise out of a spirit of amity and friendship, and not because she thinks England has a right to any portion of it. Well, how does England meet this liberal offer of the United States? Why, she rejects it peremptorily, and says she must have down to the mouth of the Columbia, which is situated in about 49° taking to herself all above this, composing eight degrees and forty minutes on the Atlantic, and giving to the United States only about four degrees on the sea coast. The United States then, seeing that there is no chance for a settlement of the question in its present state, by negotiation, thinks of throwing herself back upon her title; and the President has recommended that the notice of his intention to abrogate and annul the Convention, as it is misnamed of joint occupancy, shall be given. This is the question which is now agitating the country to its very center. The House of Representatives, on the 9th inst., seconded the administration, by passing the "notice" resolution, by a vote of 163 to 54, and it is now under discussion in the Senate.

Is there any thing, in any way, prejudicial to our claim to the whole of the territory, supposing it to be otherwise good? Or is there any thing in the wording of the article which we have quoted, which ought to influence Congress in its decision on the notice question? Certainly nothing that we can see. "This argument is not to be construed to the prejudice of any claim which either of the parties may have to the country," is the express words. What argument then can England—that argument can the enemies of the administration draw from the fact that this country entered into this Convention with Great Britain, against our title to the soil of the Oregon territory? Is there any words in it, which, on our part, admits that England has any title at all? On the contrary, is there not an express saving against any such conclusion in the words quoted above. Let us then give the notice. Let us move steadily on, and England will see the necessity of compromising the matter in some equitable manner. Let us show that we are determined on bringing the business to a close, by giving the notice, and she will soon open her eyes to the necessity of acceding to terms that she cannot but think, in her heart, are more reasonable, on our part, than she has any right to expect.

From our Texas Correspondent.
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.
JANUARY 27, 1846.
My Dear Sir: News has just reached us overland from Mexico, that Paredes has succeeded in overturning the government of Herrera, and that he is determined to recall Santa Anna and place him at the head of affairs. General Arista, who is at Matamoros, is an adherent of the Herrera dynasty, in consequence of which, Paredes had despatched another officer to relieve him in the command of the troops there, in order that there may remain no obstacle to his supreme control of the government—though it seems he is not disposed to place himself in the responsible position of President—choosing rather to retain the command of the Army—the President making power—than trust his fortune to the will of the fickle minded Mexican people. Should this information prove to be correct, believe me, sir, we shall never effect an adjustment of existing difficulties with that nation, until we threaten her territory with invasion, or her cities with bombardment. So long as we remain passive, so long she will procrastinate and bluster about "re-conquering" Texas. If the object of Paredes and his party is to conquer the State, we may soon expect to see them cross the frontier and advance upon this Army. The great work of conquest is before them, but I am of opinion that they will find it a more arduous undertaking now than formerly—since she has become a State of the American Union, than when she was an independent government—and as the bloody field of San Jacinto records their total overthrow on a former invasion—Texas must remain unconquered now.

Indeed, I do not believe there is a thought of invading Texas, in the minds of the leaders of this revolution—they find it a popular hobby to ride successfully into power on, and therefore use it—but the moment their object is attained, that moment the war speeches cease, and they talk of an amicable settlement of difficulties. This was the course pursued by Herrera, and I doubt not a similar one will be adopted by Paredes. The report was current in camp this morning, that the order of march was already drawn up at Headquarters, and should the news of Paredes' success prove to be correct, the army would be put in motion for the Rio Bravo at once, without waiting for instructions from Washington. What the order of march will be, has not yet transpired, but the general arrangement must be as follows: a large portion of the Infantry with, perhaps, a single battery of Artillery, without horses, will proceed in steamboats to the Brazos Santiago, near the mouth of the Rio Grande; whilst the Light Artillery, Dragoons, and the balance of the Infantry will move by land and occupy a position near Matamoros—of course on the left bank of the Rio Grande, as I do not suppose it is the intention to invade Mexico, without orders from the highest authority. Should the accounts received yesterday, as given above, be confirmed, a few days may be sufficient to find us far away on the prairies towards the future western boundary of the Republic. If indeed, there is such a flight, yours, very truly,

Secere Talk.—On Saturday night last we experienced a severe gale of wind and rain. Several vessels at Smithville, we understand, were started from their moorings. No serious damage, however, we are glad to hear happened to any of them. The Gale farther south was most terrific. At Charleston, S. C., the damage was tremendous. We annex the following extract from the Courier.

VIOLENT AND DESTRUCTIVE GALE.

On Friday afternoon last, it commenced raining, and continued throughout the night, with little cessation, the wind in the meantime blowing tolerably fresh. The appearance of the weather was so unfavorable in the afternoon of Friday, and the sea running so high on the Bar, that the Wilmington mail boat returned, thus fortunately escaping an encounter with the storm which followed. About eight o'clock on Saturday morning, the wind increased in violence, and in about half an hour thereafter, it blew with a force truly terrific. There were in the harbor about 70 sail of square rigged vessels, in all possible positions, taking in and discharging cargoes, ready for sea, &c., and not especially prepared for withstanding a gale, such a warning of the elements is quite unusual in open day-light, and with the promptness and fearlessness characteristic of the hardy sons of the ocean, every precaution that could be taken to withstand the violence of the blow was immediately resorted to. Had it taken place in the course of the night, crowded as the wharves were with craft of every description, the destruction would have been tremendous. As it was, the scene was truly awful at about 10 o'clock, when the gale was at its height, the crashing and grinding of the vessels against each other, and the ripping up of the wharves in many instances—the dashing of the waves, which, breaking against whatever obstruction they encountered, sent the salt spray, in massy volumes, high in the air, and in many instances carrying up boards and pieces of wreck, was a spectacle grand but fearful to look upon.

At the Battery, particularly, the force and power of the wind was exhibited in a striking manner. The waves rolling up in vast volume, beat with tremendous violence against the barricade of stone, and breaking, threw cataracts of water into the street, and flooded not only the street itself some three or four feet deep, but also inundated the yards and gardens of the residents on the west side of the Battery, completely cutting off all communication with the inmates of some of the houses. A thrilling incident occurred at the Battery at the very commencement of the gale. A canal boat owned by a Mrs. Swinton, and having three negroes on board, broke drift, and came down with much force against the stone work, dashing her to pieces in a very short time. Two of the negroes succeeded in saving themselves but the other, aged, and paralyzed with fear, was unable to help himself. Several gentlemen, among them we heard named the Rev. W. B. Yates, who resided immediately opposite, and Mr. J. G. Lynch, hastened to his assistance with a rope, which he instructed him to fasten around his body, and at a favorable moment drew him up, and relieved him from his perilous position. The boat itself was beat into strips, and sent over the Battery into the street by the force of the waves. Towards the close of the gale, a raft of timber was seen floating out, having been detached from a mass which some negroes had been endeavoring to secure on the western side of the city, and on it a negro, who was making signals for assistance. A boat was sent out, and the man saved, after he had drifted about half a mile down the channel. We learn that some 60 or 70 rafts of boards and timber, were detached from their fastenings in Ashley River, and blown off, some up and some down the river, and many of them, probably will never be recovered. The causeway leading to Chisolm's Mill is much injured, in consequence of the quantity of lumber and wood which was driven against it. The yards and gardens attached to the residences extending from Water street to South Bay, and through nearly to Church street were covered about a foot deep with salt water. Many of the Wharves have been seriously damaged, the posts torn up, heads stove in and displaced, &c. The roofs of many houses were also injured by the slates and tile being blown off—and in many sections of the city the fences have been prostrated. The Wilmington steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived here early on Saturday morning, and succeeded in sending her boat ashore with the Western mail, in time for it to go on the Rail Road, but the wind increasing, it was found impracticable to bring her along side the wharf, or indeed to have any further communication with the shore, until the gale should abate, and therefore proceeded up Cooper River, and anchored off Prince's Point, where she rode out the storm in safety. The mail was brought to the post office about 3 P. M.

[Considerable damage was done to the shipping in port. The Schooner *Elizabeth* lying at the wharf, cargo of 2100 bushels Rough Rice, sunk, cargo a total loss, and the vessel probably the same—no insurance. The Schooner *Susan McPherson* also sunk. The Schooner *Stranger*, from Swansboro' N. C., had her bows badly chafed. The steam packet *Gov. Dudley*, one of the line boats from Wilmington to Charleston, received considerable injury in guards &c. A number of other vessels received more or less injury.]

The gale fortunately was of a short duration, continuing only about three hours, but during that period we have seldom seen it more violent. Great fears were entertained for vessels on the coast, and had it continued many hours longer, there is but little doubt that the consequences would have been very serious.

Capt Wood, of the sch. *Zephyr*, arrived yesterday from Havana, in reports that he encountered the gale, but that at no time was it so violent but that he was able to carry his foremast.

Letters from Georgetown state that the gale commenced there at half past 8 A. M., on Saturday, and was as severe as had been experienced for a number of years past. The damage to the banks of the rice fields has been considerable. The blow came very suddenly.

Soon after the gale subsided, the weather, which had previously cleared up, again clouded and we had a fall of rain. In the course of the evening, the wind came out from the westward, it became quite calm, and it blew fresh from that quarter during most of the night.

Fatal Accident.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper, under date of the 12th inst., says: "This morning about ten o'clock, an explosion took place in the laboratory at the Navy Yard, which caused the immediate death of a person named Daily, from Philadelphia, who was engaged in making percussion powder. The head of poor Daily was nearly blown off and dreadfully mutilated. Another young man, named Mitchell, had his arm broken. The concussion raised the roof of the Laboratory and shook the surrounding buildings."

The Hon. T. B. Barry has been nominated as a candidate for Representative to the U. S. Congress from the 1st District of Texas.

The Tariff.—The committee of ways and means, we are informed, have completed their report on the tariff, which was presented to the House of Representatives in a few days. We have not of course seen the bill itself, but learn from letter-writers, and the Baltimore papers, that the following are some of its features which is made out in schedules, each schedule to pay a specified

Articles in Schedule A, pay a duty of 75 per centum—such as spirits, liquors and cordials.

Articles in Schedule B, pay 30 per centum—such as all manufactures of iron, tanned leather, except lemons and oranges, molasses, ready made clothing, wine, glass ware, except plain tumblers; porcelain, spices, manufactures of tobacco, of paper, and of wood; soap, Wilton, Saxony and Turkey carpets; coal, and India rubber manufactures.

Articles in Schedule C, pay 25 per centum—such as manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part; all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a component part; buttons, moulds, and manufactures of hemp or flax.

Articles in Schedule D, pay 20 per centum—such as manufactures wholly of cotton, plain and printed woollen manufactures, drugs, medicines, dyes wood, olive oil in casks, paper, books, bound or unbound, paper hangings, cotton bagging and common capes.

Articles in Schedule E, pay 10 per centum—such as unmanufactured articles generally, salt-petre, watches and parts of same, linseed, precious stones, diamonds and plaster of paris ground.

Articles in Schedule F, pay 5 per centum—many of which are now duty free, used in manufactures and the arts, and gunny cloth. Articles in Schedule G, are duty free—the growth of the United States brought back in the same state in which they were exported; personal effects of American citizens dying abroad, tools or trade; sleathing copper and copper for the mint; specimens of antiquity and of mineralogy; fresh fish and sheering materials.

All bounties on fish or fishing vessels, and on refined sugars are abrogated, and also all drawbacks on rum made from molasses. It is stated that Mr. Walker and his Assistants calculate that such a Tariff as they have framed will yield a revenue of about \$22,000,000.

The Post Office Revenue.—From a statement published in the Union of the 14th inst., by Robert B. Rust, Clerk of the Post Office Department, at Washington, it appears that there has been a falling off in the revenue of postage, in fifty of the large Post Offices, for the fourth quarter of 1845, compared with same quarter of the previous year, of \$58,484, being a fraction less than 40 per cent. This falling off, too, has been during the most business season of the year, and at fifty of the largest offices. What must be the deficiency in the smaller Post Offices?

Music.—By reference to our advertising columns, our friends will perceive that Mr. Sloman and the Misses Sloman, give a concert here this evening. The lovers of music will be delighted with their performance, as their fame has reached and they rank with the first artists of the day.

The Oregon Question in the Senate.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Star gives the following graphic report of the proceedings of the senate on the joint resolution, respecting Oregon, passed in the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1846.

The Oregon Question in the Senate—Great Excitement.—The all-absorbing topic of discussion at the hotels, and in this great theatre of public excitement, to day, is the result of the Oregon debate. Speculation is rife in all quarters, and the roar of 540 pounders upon the plains of Oregon rings already in the ears of the war party, while some would seem to repose in perfect harmony, like the unruffled surface of the ocean in a calm. Numerous visitors have flocked in by the morning cars.

It would be idle to omit noticing the "feverish excitement that every where prevails on the subject of the Resolutions now before the Senate." Upon no former occasion has public excitement risen to such a "high pressure steam power," and so will it increase until the Senate shall have decided the question. In the vicinity of the Capitol groups were to be seen in different directions, discussing the great question of the day, speculating upon the course of Calhoun, Benton, the Whigs, and the probable majority or minority of the Senate on the taking of the question on Mr. Allen's resolutions.

The extraordinary bustle and excitement of yesterday would seem not to have at all abated among the members; every avenue leading to the Senate Chamber was blocked up to actual suffocation long before the hour of 12 o'clock. As usual the ladies composed the greater portion of the auditory, and may be said to have exclusively occupied the gallery during the day. At 12 o'clock Mr. Allen entered the Chamber, with a large roll of papers and some books under his arm. He was evidently the great star of attraction, being the "lion of the day;" all eyes were turned towards him. Mr. Mangum and his supporters on the opposition benches, also entered and looked as cool as possible.

The body of the Senate Chamber, however, looked extremely scant of members, receiving Mr. Calhoun, Benton, Lewis, McDuffie, or the "balance of power party," having made their appearance at the sitting of the Senate. In the course of the day the body of the chamber began to fill up, and several of the foreign Ambassadors, members of congress and members of the Departments crowded up the outer bar. To the most indifferent passing observer it was evident that the deliberations in the Senate were of no ordinary importance. After the journal was read and approved, the Clerk of the House appeared at the bar and reported the "Joint Resolutions" of "notice" which passed yesterday. The clerk read the Resolutions amid much excitement in the galleries. After the disposal of some routine business, the order of the day was called up, when, on motion of Gen. Cass, to take up the Joint Resolutions, a division was ordered—the vote stood ayes 23, nays 22. A message was hereupon, received from the President, when

Mr. Allen (amid breathless silence) rose, and in his opening remarks took occasion to review the state of the Oregon question between America and Great Britain. Negotiation, after twenty-eight years, having failed, it was the duty of Congress to assert the title of America to the soil. If they did not act, it would argue imbecility. There was but one question really before the body—whether the country had the nerve to assert its title—or as to title or right, these questions were already decided, and it was too late in the day to enter into discussion upon these questions.

The Congress of the United States stood committed by the solemn vote of the House of Representatives of the last Congress up to 54° 40'; they stood committed by the declaration of the President from the period of his installation into office up to the late message; they stood committed before the world as a nation, and they could not hide their heads now that they were committed.

Arrival of the *Somers* at Pensacola.—The Pensacola Gazette, of the 7th inst., mentions the arrival of the *Somers* at that port, and gives a summary of the intelligence brought by her, which we insert below, as it gives a somewhat different statement of things in Mexico, and explains the circumstances of the recent having been refused to our Minister.

"We learn from an officer on board, that Gen. Arista is at the head of a counter revolution in Mexico, and with a considerable

portion of troops was marching upon the capital. At last notice he was at San Lorenzo. He was daily receiving accessions of troops. White, of the *Somers*, was sent to the city of Mexico with the despatches with which that vessel had carried out for Mr. Slidell. He found the Minister in the city, but anxious to retire to some other place, in order to be free from all suspicion of exercising the least influence in any way, on either of the political parties which were distracting the country. With this view he had been for some days (every day), asking the authorities for an escort to accompany him to Jalapa, but had been put off from day to day until the 12th inst. When he arrived, in a day or two after that arrival, the government (for the first time) sent a general application, with an escort of eight men, who accompanied him to Jalapa, where Mr. White left him, and where it was his purpose to remain until daily received by the government in his capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; unless otherwise ordered by his own government.

"There seemed to be daily increasing probability that Mr. Slidell would soon be received as Minister, at the date of the *Somers*' sailing."

Ocean Express.—The New York papers have been put to their wits ends for several days, to solve the mystery of the sailing of the Pilot Boat W. J. Romer, from that port for Liverpool. The New York Globe gives the following explanation as the cause of her departure.

"It appears that a gentleman who has for many years, been extensively engaged in the manufacture of carpets at Astoria, L. I., left Boston in the last steamer, leaving his business in such a situation as to alarm his creditors, particularly those from whom he had recently obtained large loans under various pretexts. The pilot boat was chartered by them, and her departure delayed until the papers could be prepared with a view to the arrest of the fugitive in England. We learn from a source entitled to credit that the name of the refugee is Richard Clark, and that he leaves his creditors minus about one hundred thousand dollars."

Another Express.—The Boston Advertiser says, it is currently reported that a messenger with despatches from the British Minister at Washington, passed through Boston a day or two since for Portland, where he would charter one of the steamers which ply in summer between Boston city and the Kennebec. The steamer will leave Portland on Monday evening for Halifax, whence the steamer *Margaret*, the relay boat of the Cunard line, would be despatched immediately to England. If this report be correct, these despatches will probably reach England some days in advance of the packet ship *Patrick Henry*, and the pilot Wm. J. Romer, from New York.

And yet Another Express.—The Boston Times, of Wednesday says:—"We learn from a very reliable source, that a fast sailing clipper built schooner sailed from Portland on Tuesday evening for Liverpool. She was chartered from the owners by Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, and carried out despatches from him by a special Messenger, who left Washington with them on Friday evening."

The following lines were composed by Mr. Michael McGuire, who is now in this town, and who is now, and has been blind from seven years of age. They have been handed to us with a request that we publish them, which request we very cheerfully comply with:

Behold you rock whose towering height
O'er shadows half the spreading plain!
'Tis in the consciousness of night,
The storm against it beats in vain.
Through summer's heat and winter's frost,
Beneath the clear or threatening sky,
Unchange'd, without a fragment lost,
It lifts its lonely head on high.
'Tis thus that pride, with lofty crest
And rugged outline marked full plain,
Seems never to become distressed,
By being harp'd upon all pain.
But mark around that cliff's broad base,
With loveliness the ground is clad;
Where trees and shrubs and tender grass
Have crept on nature to be glad.
Then when aurora, brilliant car,
At morn ascends the Eastern sky,
A thousand birds of plumage rare,
Pour forth their souls in melody.
And flowers of many a varied hue,
Their incense to the Goddess pay;
As from their leaves the early dew
Ascends to greet the dawning day.
But mark the eagle's unsteady glare;
The torrid fervor of his beams—
The speaking stillness of the air,
That telling of the tempest sears.

And now on every side we see
Potent clouds in dark array,
And thunder in deep majesty,
Succeed the lurid lightning's play.
And rain descends upon the blast,
And wild commotion fills the air;
And beasts and birds are flying fast,
In consternation and despair.
And trees, whose giant forms have stood
Unmoved in many storms before,
Uprooted by the tempest rude—
Are now in heaps the earth strewn o'er.
But now the tempest's work is o'er,
And the dark clouds in fragments break—
The earth seems brighter than before,
The birds a sweeter calm wake.
And as upon the flowerets gay
The rain drops resting meets the sun;
A sight so lovely could repay,
For all the harm the storm hath done.
And as around the tall cliff's base
The flowers profusely deck the earth;
'Tis thus our virtues may increase
Those flowerets of the Heavenly birth.
And as the tempest's rude assault
Gives to each plant a brighter hue,
So may affection's rod exalt
And pour on virtue strength anew.
Let nature teach and learn of her,
If with benevolence over borne
His workings trust, who cannot o'er,
A brighter day will shortly dawn.
Then let thy meditation end,
Thy better nature more unfold—
As are which, in the furnace laid,
By the heart made pure gold.

NORFOLK, Feb. 14.
Naval.—The U. S. schr. *Flirt*, Lieutenant Com'g Chatard, arrived here yesterday afternoon, on eight days from Havana. She brings no news. Santa Anna was still at Havana, and engaged in the gentlemanly amusement of cock fighting, at which, we are informed, he lately won \$18,000. The *Flirt* left at Chagres the American brig *Caribbean*, Captain Abbott, of Pittston, Me. The C. put in for Hides.

Lieut. James M. Watson, late bearer of despatches to the Pacific, came passenger in the *Flirt* from Chagres—and Passed Midshipman Wilkinson and Sailmaker Bennett, from the Pacific Squadron.—*Old Dominion.*

From the N. O. Picayune.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Galveston*, arrived this morning from Galveston, we have received our regular file of papers up to 31st January. We find nothing of importance. The *Civilian* of the 31st ult., says:—"We believe none of the commissions of officers of the customs of Texas have yet arrived from the United States. One of our Washington letters of the 14th inst., says, that a gentleman, whose name is given, was to have left on the night of that day for Texas, with these documents. He has not yet arrived." In the mean time, our commercial friends at New Orleans would do well to remember that the tariff of Texas is still in operation here, and may be until the latter part of next month, unless the United States Court is organized here in time to test the question as to the period of its abrogation at an earlier day."

Visit of Capt. Elliot.—Since the return of the British Charge d'Affaires to Texas, much curiosity has been excited respecting the object of his visit. Some have supposed that he may have been directed by his government to interpose some obstacle to the consummation of Annexation; others, that he had some demands to make against our government. We have been assured, however, (says the *Houston Morning Star*) by persons high in authority, that his visit is merely of a ceremonial character; he has come to take formal leave of the existing government, and he will probably remain until the meeting of the State Legislature. It is possible that he intends to submit the claims of British subjects, to Empressario Grants in Texas to the Government, with a view ultimately of submitting them to the Government of the United States for adjudication.

Santa Fe.—A small party of traders from Santa Fe arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 31st Dec. They reported that the weather had been very severe on the prairies, and that they saw a larger number of buffaloes on the route than had ever been noticed before by the oldest traders of the party. The trade at Santa Fe was very dull, and the Americans had lately been subjected to very heavy exactions by the military commandant of the Department. Some articles declared to be contraband by the commandant were found on some of the wagons, and the owners of the goods were severely fined and placed under arrest. The traders stated that the Americans will be driven from the market, if the present system of exactions and espionage is continued by the Mexican authorities of Santa Fe.

Arrival of the *Somers* at Pensacola.—The Pensacola Gazette, of the 7th inst., mentions the arrival of the *Somers* at that port, and gives a summary of the intelligence brought by her, which we insert below, as it gives a somewhat different statement of things in Mexico, and explains the circumstances of the recent having been refused to our Minister.

"We learn from an officer on board, that Gen. Arista is at the head of a counter revolution in Mexico, and with a considerable

portion of troops was marching upon the capital. At last notice he was at San Lorenzo. He was daily receiving accessions of troops. White, of the *Somers*, was sent to the city of Mexico with the despatches with which that vessel had carried out for Mr. Slidell. He found the Minister in the city, but anxious to retire to some other place, in order to be free from all suspicion of exercising the least influence in any way, on either of the political parties which were distracting the country. With this view he had been for some days (every day), asking the authorities for an escort to accompany him to Jalapa, but had been put off from day to day until the 12th inst. When he arrived, in a day or two after that arrival, the government (for the first time) sent a general application, with an escort of eight men, who accompanied him to Jalapa, where Mr. White left him, and where it was his purpose to remain until daily received by the government in his capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; unless otherwise ordered by his own government.

"There seemed to be daily increasing probability that Mr. Slidell would soon be received as Minister, at the date of the *Somers*' sailing."

Ocean Express.—The New York papers have been put to their wits ends for several days, to solve the mystery of the sailing of the Pilot Boat W. J. Romer, from that port for Liverpool. The New York Globe gives the following explanation as the cause of her departure.

"It appears that a gentleman who has for many years, been extensively engaged in the manufacture of carpets at Astoria, L. I., left Boston in the last steamer, leaving his business in such a situation as to alarm his creditors, particularly those from whom he had recently obtained large loans under various pretexts. The pilot boat was chartered by them, and her departure delayed until the papers could be prepared with a view to the arrest of the fugitive in England. We learn from a source entitled to credit that the name of the refugee is Richard Clark, and that he leaves his creditors minus about one hundred thousand dollars."

Another Express.—The Boston Advertiser says, it is currently reported that a messenger with despatches from the British Minister at Washington, passed through Boston a day or two since for Portland, where he would charter one of the steamers which ply in summer between Boston city and the Kennebec. The steamer will leave Portland on Monday evening for Halifax, whence the steamer *Margaret*, the relay boat of the Cunard line, would be despatched immediately to England. If this report be correct, these despatches will probably reach England some days in advance of the packet ship *Patrick Henry*, and the pilot Wm. J. Romer, from New York.

And yet Another Express.—The Boston Times, of Wednesday says:—"We learn from a very reliable source, that a fast sailing clipper built schooner sailed from Portland on Tuesday evening for Liverpool. She was chartered from the owners by Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, and carried out despatches from him by a special Messenger, who left Washington with them on Friday evening."

The following lines were composed by Mr. Michael McGuire, who is now in this town, and who is now, and has been blind from seven years of age. They have been handed to us with a request that we publish them, which request we very cheerfully comply with:

Behold you rock whose towering height
O'er shadows half the spreading plain!
'Tis in the consciousness of night,
The storm against it beats in vain.
Through summer's heat and winter's frost,
Beneath the clear or threatening sky,
Unchange'd, without a fragment lost,
It lifts its lonely head on high.
'Tis thus that pride, with lofty crest
And rugged outline marked full plain,
Seems never to become distressed,
By being harp'd upon all pain.
But mark around that cliff's broad base,
With loveliness the ground is clad;
Where trees and shrubs and tender grass
Have crept on nature to be glad.
Then when aurora, brilliant car,
At morn ascends the Eastern sky,
A thousand birds of plumage rare,
Pour forth their souls in melody.
And flowers of many a varied hue,
Their incense to the Goddess pay;
As from their leaves the early dew
Ascends to greet the dawning day.
But mark the eagle's unsteady glare;
The torrid fervor of his beams—
The speaking stillness of the air,
That telling of the tempest sears.

And now on every side we see
Potent clouds in dark array,
And thunder in deep majesty,
Succeed the lurid lightning's play.
And rain descends upon the blast,
And wild commotion fills the air;
And beasts and birds are flying fast,
In consternation and despair.
And trees, whose giant forms have stood
Unmoved in many storms before,
Uprooted by the tempest rude—
Are now in heaps the earth strewn o'er.
But now the tempest's work is o'er,
And the dark clouds in fragments break—
The earth seems brighter than before,
The birds a sweeter calm wake.
And as upon the flowerets gay
The rain drops resting meets the sun;
A sight so lovely could repay,
For all the harm the storm hath done.
And as around the tall cliff's base
The flowers profusely deck the earth;
'Tis thus our virtues may increase
Those flowerets of the Heavenly birth.
And as the tempest's rude assault
Gives to each plant a brighter hue,
So may affection's rod exalt
And pour on virtue strength anew.
Let nature teach and learn of her,
If with benevolence over borne
His workings trust, who cannot o'er,
A brighter day will shortly dawn.
Then let thy meditation end,
Thy better nature more unfold—
As are which, in the furnace laid,
By the heart made pure gold.

NORFOLK, Feb. 14.
Naval.—The U. S. schr. *Flirt*, Lieutenant Com'g Chatard, arrived here yesterday afternoon, on eight days from Havana. She brings no news. Santa Anna was still at Havana, and engaged in the gentlemanly amusement of cock fighting, at which, we are informed, he lately won \$18,000. The *Flirt* left at Chagres the American brig *Caribbean*, Captain Abbott, of Pittston, Me. The C. put in for Hides.

Lieut. James M. Watson, late bearer of despatches to the Pacific, came passenger in the *Flirt* from Chagres—and Passed Midshipman Wilkinson and Sailmaker Bennett, from the Pacific Squadron.—*Old Dominion.*

From the N. O. Picayune.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Galveston*, arrived this morning from Galveston, we have received our regular file of papers up to 31st January. We find nothing of importance. The *Civilian* of the 31st

THE PURSUE TO THE FALSE ONE

BY THOMAS HAYES RAILLY.
I dare thee to forget me!
Go wander where thou wilt;
Thy hand upon the vessel's helm,
Or on the sailor's bill;
Away! thou'lt free't o'er land and sea
Go rush to danger's brink!
But oh, thou canst not fly from thought!
Thy curse will be—to think!

Remember me! remember all,
My long enduring love,
That linked itself to perjury;
The virtue and the duty!
Remember in thy utmost need,
I never once did shrink,
But along to the confiding;
Thy curse shall be—to think!

Then go! that thought will render thee
A dastard in the fight;
That thought, when thou art tempest-tost,
Will fill thee with affright!
In some wild dungeon may'st thou lie,
And, counting each cold link,
That binds thee to captivity,
Thy curse shall be—to think!

Go seek the merry banquet hall,
Where younger maidens bloom,
The thought of me shall make thee there
Endure a deeper gloom;
That thought shall turn the festive cup
To poison while you drink,
And while false smiles are on thy cheek,
Thy curse will be—to think!

Forget me, false one, hope it not!
When minstrel touch the string,
The memory of other days
Will call thee while they sing;
The airs I used to love will make
Thy coward conscience shrink,
Aye, every note will have its sting,
Thy curse will be—to think!

Forget me! No that shall not be!
I'll haunt thee in thy sleep,
In dreams thou'lt cling to slimy rocks
That o'erhang the deep;
Thou'lt shrink for aid! I'll feel my arm
Shall hurt thee from the brink,
And when thou wak'st in mild dismay,
Thy curse will be—to think!

Exhibition of the Deaf and Dumb.—There was a great crowd at the Representatives' Hall yesterday afternoon, to witness the exhibition of some pupils from the Hartford Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. There were four of them, viz: Mary A. Mann, Caroline Esty, Wm. M. Chamblin, and Samuel Rowe. Three of them are beneficiaries of this State, and the other of the State of Maine. The youngest of the four had been taught to articulate, if that can be articulated which it is nearly impossible to understand. The pupils were examined in reference to their knowledge of ancient history, sacred and profane, geography, arithmetic, &c. &c. Their answers were remarkably prompt and accurate. Many questions were proposed by persons in the audience, and often very pertinent answers were written by the pupils on the black board. For example, they were asked the meaning of the word *detest* and one of them replied, it is "to hate anything with the whole heart." They were asked the meaning of *abhor*, and they replied by saying, "all Christians abhor sin." What makes men happy? was answered by one thus:—"Virtue makes them happy!" by another, "To be prosperous in business and have future hope of glory;" and by another, "Some men say they are happy because they have riches and live in splendor, but they are mistaken; true happiness consists in the love of God and the love of heaven." The fourth said if any man does good he will be more happy than if he does wrong.

Numerous other questions were asked, and equally pertinent answers were given. One of the pupils in reply to the question, for what is Massachusetts celebrated among the other things, enumerated "A generous Governor and Council." Indeed, all their replies evinced intelligence, and not mere school-room drilling for the purpose of exhibition. Mr. Weld, the excellent Principal of the Hartford Asylum, conducted the examination with great tact and fairness.—*Boston Traveller 6th inst.*

Intrepid Russ.—On a late occasion the Emperor of Russia was reviewing his fleet, when two sailors particularly excited his attention, both by the precision with which they performed several difficult manœuvres, and by the agility and daring which they displayed. The Emperor was so much pleased that he immediately promoted one to be a captain; the other he appointed lieutenant on the spot. The men, however, were Jews, and there is a law forbidding Jews to wear an epaulette. The Admiral of the fleet, who stood by, knowing that they were Jews, stated the difficulty to his Imperial Majesty, "Pshaw!" cried the Emperor, "that does not signify in the least—they shall immediately embrace the Greek religion, of course." When this determination was communicated to the two young men, knowing that remonstrance or refusal would be in vain, they requested the Emperor's permission to exhibit still more of their manœuvres, as he had not seen all they could do. This being granted, they ascended the topmast, embraced, and locked in each other's arms, threw themselves into the sea, and disappeared forever.—*English paper.*

A Swimming Feat.—The Sandwich Island Friend, of October 1st, gives a remarkable account of a swim lately effected in those waters. It runs thus:—"On the 28th of September, Stephen Dresser, who belongs to Portland, Maine, was taken on board the whale ship *New Bedford*, in the harbor of Honolulu. He reports that on the evening of the 36th he jumped overboard from the 'London Packet,' having taken from the Captain's boat his life preserver. On Saturday morning he could just discern the loom of the mountains of Oahu. After swimming all day, at the firing of the 9 o'clock gun he was abreast of the two men-of-war, in the outer harbor; after getting upon the reef he tried to walk, but the surf and waves dashed him along, and at the time of being picked up, he was nearly insensible—having been in the water thirty or more hours. He reports that he left the London Packet on account of ill usage, and that the crews were disorderly."

The number of churches in the city of New York of all denominations, is as follows:
Reformed Dutch 18
Episcopal 38
Lutheran 5
Moravian 1
Presbyterian 33
R'd Presbyterian 3
Associate do 3
Swedish 29
Baptist 29
Total 213

Colored Population.—The colored population of New York State is shown by the late census to be 44,446. A decrease since 1840 of 4,685. The city of New York alone, contains about 17,000 blacks.

Just Received.
MILLEN'S Select, Hosiery, assorted
40 case Flannels, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, extra
Barn and Shaws
6 dozen "Collins" boxing Aprons,
do "Kentucky do
12 "Georgia long Bites,
do "Assorted Spades and Shovels,
A general assortment of Cooper's Tools.
Also,
30 bags Laguna Coffee,
50 " Rio do
10 " Java do
10 " St. Domingo Coffee,
2 bbls best St. Croix Sugar,
2 " Porto Rico do
Woolley and Woolley's Leaf Sugar,
beets, Tea, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, &c.
J23] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

Just Received.
bbls Fayetteville Flour,
200 lbs Live Geese Feathers,
100 boxes, 20 the each, superior Chewing Tobacco.
AND DAILY EXPECTED.
50 bbls Apple Brandy,
50 bbls Whiskey. For sale by
J23 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE
will be paid for OLD PEPPER, by
J20, 1846 20-17 HART & POLLEY.

SHOES.
Cases Shoes and Brogans, assorted, just
received and for sale by
J2 BARRY & BRYANT.

FOR SALE.
A VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, 15
or sixteen years of age. Apply at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.
January 16, 1846 18-6100

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
THE subscriber has just received from the
North, at his old stand, one door from the
corner of Market and Front Streets, a large supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES
of every description, which he offers for sale lower
than were ever before offered in Wilmington.
Ladies and gentlemen wishing Boots, Brogans,
Slippers, and Shoes of any kind, will do well to
call and examine his stock, as he is determined to
sell cheaper than such goods have ever been of
fere in this market.
He will also make to measure, and repair
Boots and Shoes of every description in the best
and latest styles.
ALSO—A large supply of
NEGRO BROGANS,
very cheap. JAS. PUNDER*ORD.
Dec. 12, 1845. 13-y.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.
County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpoenas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Jury's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the
State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers
Bills Lading (letter)
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be
printed with the utmost despatch.
Officers of the Courts and other officers, and
all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other
work in the printing line would do well to give us
a call, or send in their orders. We are determined
to execute our work well, and at the cheapest
rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution,
founded the month of June, issued ninety new
Policies, viz:
To Merchants and 31
Traders 10
To Clerks 10
To Agents 3
To Brokers 3
To Manufacturers 2
To Bookkeepers and 2
Publishers 2
To Iron Masters 1
To Distillers 1
To Teachers 1
To Grocers 1
To Clergymen 7
To Physicians 3
To Lawyers 4
To Mechanics 6
To Artists 2
To Supercargo 1
To Pres't of a Bank 1
To Cash of a Bank 2
To Gentlemen 6
To Ladies 6
2 Lives Insured 90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February,
and at this date.
Date, No. of Pol. Loss & Ex. Am't. In. Insured
June 30th 1813 124,887 227,414 897,275
June 30th 1818 121,287 227,414 897,275
In. since 1813 627 \$67,220 \$10,901 \$56,313
M. ROBINSON, President.
SAMUEL HANNAH, Sec'y.
The undersigned, agent for the above Company
in this town, will receive and transmit applica-
tions.
JOHN S. RICHARDS.
July 18, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.
New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.
THE subscriber having been appointed Agent
for the above company, is prepared to receive ap-
plications, and to communicate all necessary in-
formation on the subject, to such as may apply.
JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845

SACK SALT.
300 SACKS Liverpool SALT, about
For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

J. T. SCHONWALD,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.
HAS on hand a large stock of Botanic Medi-
cines, of his own manufacture, such as
Cholera, Consumption, Coughs, Colic, Camp,
Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus,
Cholera Infantum, Cholera, Gravel, Liver, and
Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick
Head-ache, Piles, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
These remedies are all of purely Vegetable com-
position, and are universally known to possess vir-
tues that have never been excelled by any series of
Medicines, ever offered to the public.
The above medicines are for sale in Princess
street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Com-
mission Store, at wholesale and retail.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1845. 15-3m

For Sale.
40 BBLs Bleached Winter Strained Lamp
Oil.
300 bbls Fayetteville Flour,
500 bbls and 20 Mls Lime,
500 lbs Live Geese Feathers, assorted
parcels by
C. D. ELLIS & CO.

FAMILY GROCERIES.
JUST received from New York, a general as-
sortment of Family Groceries, viz:
Coffee, all kinds,
Sugar, Porto Rico,
do New Orleans,
do Crushed,
do Loaf,
do Powdered,
Crackers, all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
Tallow do
Soap, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,
incinatti Whisker,
Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wines,
Pure Juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starch,
Preserved Peas, Peas, Apples, Limes, Canton
Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,
Tomato, Mushroom, and Walnut Catsups,
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,
Spices of all kinds,
Pickles, do
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish,
Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,
Indigo,
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,
Fulton Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,
For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one
door East of the Carolina Hotel.
Call and see, we have just the thing for Christ-
mas, and every thing a family wants for to eat,
and good.
H. R. NIXON & CO.
D5.

ADAMS & M'GARY
HAVE OPENED their store in the Farley
buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut
streets, where they have and will keep a large as-
sortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and
PROVISIONS, among which will be found
6 bbls. P. R. and St. 20 Tube Butter
Croix Sugars, 50 boxes scaled Her-
rings
50 bags Coffee 30 boxes Spm Candles
50 bbls Canal Flour 10 do Brown Soap
40 half do. do. 10 do Brown Soap
50 bbls Mess & Prime 80 kegs White Lead
Beef 20 3/4 bbls Fulton Mar-
ket Beef
40 bbls do. do 20 3/4 "No. 1 and 2
Pork 20 3/4 "Mackerel
100 bbls Pilot and Navy 40 M Segars, assorted
Bread SADDLERY
Crackers Smoked Beef & Tongues
25 bbls Whiskey Oils and Paints
20 do Rum Fine Liquors
20 do Brandy All kinds of Cordage
10 Gin A general assortment of
40 chests and 3 chests Chandeliers.
Tea
10 casks Cheese
ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family
use, in half pound, quatuorons and canisters.
N28 11-17

Rock Spring Hotel.
THE SUBSCRIBER has taken
the above establishment, where he
is prepared to receive boarders, and with
the most convenient and comfortable arrange-
ment of the House, its convenient location for busi-
ness men, and by strict attention on his part, for
the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as
heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.
N. F. BOURDEAUX.
sept 26, 1845 2-17

H. S. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON.
AT HIS OLD STAND
IN MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE subscriber would call the attention of the
citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding
country, as well as former customers, who are in
want of
Fall and Winter Clothing.
to his large and well selected stock of goods—
Brogans, black and fancy colored, elastic cas-
simeres, very rich styles Silk, Cashmere and Velvet
Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of
England and French fancy colored and black
CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,
all of which are of the most celebrated manufac-
tures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our
customers have tested for the last six years, and to
such as have not given them a trial, we would
say call and satisfy yourselves. Fall suits will be
furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesi-
tate to challenge a comparison with any in point
of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same
time our Prices will convince the most skeptical
that first rate garments can be furnished at very
reduced prices, for Cash or a short credit. We
would call particular attention to our
Furnishing Department,
where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an
immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style
of garment, made and trimmed in every respect,
equal to those made to order. In addition to this,
is the
Outfitting Department,
comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs,
Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars,
Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article ne-
cessary to complete a Gentleman's Wardrobe, now
on hand and for sale low for Cash.
Our friends in the country will find it to their
advantage to call as they arrive in town. They
will here have the advantages of an immense va-
riety of the most fashionable goods to select from,
and at prices that the most economical cannot ob-
ject to.
H. S. KELLY, Market st.
Peirson's old stand.
Oct 10, 1845 4-17

RED-STAVES WANTED.
Proposals will be received by the subscri-
ber, until the first of January next, for the
delivery of **RED-STAVES** of the fol-
lowing dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches
long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 33
inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.
The delivery can commence immediately, and
continue during the next spring and summer.
Persons proposing will state the quantity they
will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their
lowest price for *Rough Staves* that will dress down
to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal
or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will re-
ceive attention.
G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 17th, 1845.

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.
40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes con-
taining from 100 to 500, assorted qualities
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.
2 kegs
5 half-barrels "do. blackdiers.
1 barrel smoking Tobacco,
2 boxes superior do.
In store and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Oct 17, 1845

Cornelius Myers.
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
WOULD express his thanks to his friends
and the public generally, for their liberal
patronage the past year, and hopes by strict atten-
tion to his business, and efforts to please and suit
the taste of all who may favor him with their cus-
tom, to merit a continuance of the same. He
would respectfully call the attention of the public
to his large and well selected stock of
Hats and Caps.
got up expressly for this market, and warranted
for cheapness, durability and beauty, not to be sur-
passed. His assortment will at all times be found
full and complete consisting of *Gent's Beaver,*
Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Mohair,
Silk, and Angola Sporting Hats, of every variety
of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of
CAPS;
Fur, Broadcloth, Fur bands, Silk Velvet, fin-
Cloth, Oil, Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c. &c.
Leather Hat Cases
of every style; common do.
ALSO
A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat
Brushes, &c., Water Proof and Wool Hats,
very cheap, by the dozen.
Planters and others purchasing for negroes, will
find it to their advantage to call and examine for
themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.
Merchants furnished at New York prices.
N. B.—Cash paid for Oat, Mink, and Raccoon
Skins.
October 24, 1845. 6-17

CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
MAKES this method of returning his sin-
cere thanks to his friends in Wilmington
and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally be-
stowed him, for the last three years, while among
them, and hopes, by strict attention to business,
and every effort to accommodate, to merit a quin-
tessence of the same.
He has just returned from the Northern market
with one of the finest STOCKS OF GOODS that
has ever been exhibited in this or any other town
in the state, comprising every article usually kept
in a *Merchant Tailor's Store*, consisting of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
of the newest styles, all of which will be found
worthy the attention of his friends. Call and
examine before purchasing elsewhere.
He has also on hand a full assortment of
Ready-made Clothing,
got up especially under his direction, while in
Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as
cheap as any other house in town.
N. B.—He has also some of the finest workmen
this country can produce, and all garments ordered
at his establishment shall be warranted to give sat-
isfaction.
October 3, 1845

To the Riding and Travelling Community.
THE subscriber has, and intends keeping con-
stantly on hand, at his old stand on Market
street, a general assortment of goods in his line,
to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADDLES, BRID-
LES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard leather,
Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Vali-
cases, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Satchels,
Coach, Gigs, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Col-
lars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All
of which he warrants to be of the best workman-
ship and materials, and are offered for sale at the
lowest prices.
ALSO—Chariottees, Buggies, Trotting Wag-
ons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Saddle
Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.
N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to man-
ufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order,
and repairing the same, together with trimming
Carriages and making Church Cushions.
D5. G. W. H.

WINDOW SHADERS—BLINDS AND DOORS.
THE subscriber is agent for one of the best
manufacturers of the North, and will receive
orders for the above named articles, which will be
boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New
York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short
notice. Persons about to contract for buildings,
will find it to their interest to call and examine
prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1845 1-17

Are your Corns cured?
THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent
to enable common Mill stones (see notice) now
in use, to grind CORN, COB and SAWCK, into
meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., there-
by saving more than one third of a crop, which is
an important thing with planters. The machinery
used for the above purpose is simple and durable,
and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It
will last as long as the Stones last, with an ex-
pense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the com-
mon Mill Stone, to grind corn into meal, re-
quires no new buildings or extra power. It can
also be applied to Horse Mills, Grinding Ma-
chines, Gins, or any great power. The same
Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal
than the old machinery, and can be changed from
grinding Corn and Cobs, to grinding
any Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn
meal, when fed to stock, is said to be the most
practical and scientific Planter, constituting in its
effects, producing founders, cholera, and various
other maladies, which are incident to stock. Grind-
ing cobs with the Corn, makes a feed congenial
with their nature, and cannot produce any of the
serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed
on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of
distension (so necessary to the proper health of an-
imals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient
bulk, to produce distension before the anima-
becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, pro-
duce the necessary distension, without any danger
of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob
meal is improved by scalding, and still more by
boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.
All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs.
But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food,
consequently they will require it dry or partially
wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen,
when fed with unground food, void much in an
undigested state, which is of course lost for all ben-
eficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.
The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh,
and all calls will be attended to punctually
and with despatch by himself or Agent.
W. F. COLLINS.
26-17.

CERTIFICATE.
March 14, 1845.
Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have
my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and
Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an ex-
periment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn
in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour;
and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that
it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as
before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels
per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem
it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the
right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of
feeding my horses and cattle, and save much
thereby.
WM. BOYLAN.
March 14, 1845.—[26-17]

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
DR. A. C. EVANS,
HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW
DRUG STORE, in addition to
a full and complete stock of genuine
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.
and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,
100 kegs White Lead, No 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8x10 to 12x16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 or Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigris and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda. (a fine article),
6 doz. Trusses, including Chasas, Ivory pad,
Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)
Sulphate and Acet. Morphine, McMuun's Elix-
ir of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa, and Iron
Strychnia, Pipereine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's
fluid Magnesia, Elairum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oil
Cubebae and Capsicae, Granville's Lotion, and Oil
Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for
children), French Mustard, &c., with the follow-
ing **PAPER MEDICINES:**
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Sy-
rup of Do. Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's
Phenix Bitters, Jayne's Expecterant and Hair
Tonic, Swain's Panacea, Fahnstock's Ver-
mifuge, Sand's Sassaaparilla, Indian Panacea, Chees-
man's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's
Ointment, Beckwith's, Petros's, Lee's, Leidy's,
Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.
A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will
be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable re-
duction on customary prices.
Physicians and Merchants will find it to their
interest to call before going further.
All articles warranted genuine or returned.
July 18th, 1845. 44

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing
Warehouse.
THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE
FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where
they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for
any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every ar-
ticle necessary for a Printing Office.
The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from
an entirely new set of materials, with deep coun-
ters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and
will be sold at prices to suit the times.
Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam En-
gines of the most approved patterns.
N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to
repair Presses and do light work.
Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times
as much type as their bills amount to, may give
the above six months insertion in their papers, and
send their papers containing it to the subscribers.
COCKROFT & OVEREND.
68 Ann Street.
september 13, 1845 52-6m

ADVANCES.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on
consignments of Produce to my friends in
New York.
JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

FRESH BEEF,
PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 9 & 4.
THE subscriber
wishing to enter into
a long detail, would merely
state to the citizens
of Wilmington, that he
is now prepared to sup-
ply their tables with the best of
BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such
as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will
have that or none. Hotels or families can have
the beef sent to their houses if they wish.
Drovers can have a ready sale for their cat-
tle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-17

Just Received,
Per Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, and Tigua
from New York.
AND NOW OPEN, a splendid assortment of
Ready-made Clothing, which
are offered to the public for examination—
got up expressly for the southern market—the
style, quality and finish are unsurpassed, and will
be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other
house in the country; consisting of Coats, Sack
Overcoats, Bangsups, Frogs, Dress and Business
Coats; Pantalons and Vests, of various styles.
Together with every article that constitutes a gen-
tleman's wardrobe. At wholesale and retail prices.
Also—An assortment of recent goods of the lat-
est styles, to select from.
Gentlemen wishing to be measured for their
garments can have them made and trimmed in
the latest Paris fashions, by calling on
CHARLES BARR,
Wilmington, N. C.
Oct. 19, 1845.

OLD NASH BRANDY.
bbls warranted 10 years old
G. W. DAVIS.
60

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous of re-
moving to Florida, will sell his two PLAN-
tations on Little River, (S.W.) and the Sea
Shore, four miles from the North Cape line,
and immediately on the line leading from Gory-
town to Wilmington. The one whereon he has
lives, and the other of Little River, contains
4000 acres of land, 200 of which is cleared
under good fence. About 40 acres of the
Swamp, well drained, and with ordinary sea-
son will produce from 35 to 50 bushels of corn per
acre, or 1000 to 1500 pounds of cotton. Adjoin-
ing this tract are about 200 acres of un-
cleared land, on this tract there is a
good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, two Barns, with
Cotton Gin, Negro-houses, Stables, and other out-
buildings, all in good repair. About 5000 acres
of this tract is PINE LAND, well adapted to Tur-
pentine, convenient to the tide water of Little River,
where Turpentine may be shipped at any season
of the year that may suit the maker.
The other PLANTATION, adjoining, East of
Little River, and on the Sea shore, contains about
700 acres of land, 150 acres cleared and under
good fence, having on it a Dwelling-house, Kitchen,
Barn, Stables and other out-buildings, and is
one of the handsomest and most convenient places
for a summer residence on the coast, the house be-
ing very near the beach, in open view of the ocean
& having the full influence of the sea breeze, con-
venient to Fish and Oysters, and all the productions
of the salt water. It also affords one of the
best locations for Seine Fishing.
Persons desirous of purchasing, will do well to
come and see for themselves, as the subscriber will
at all times be found on the premises, and will
take pleasure in giving every information desired.
Terms of sale made known on application, or
by letter addressed to the subscriber at Little River,
in Wilmington, who is well acquainted with the
above described property. JUS. VAUGHT.
November 25th, 1845. 11-17

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and
general assortment of
CARRIAGES,
of his own manufacture,
which he offers for sale
on the most reasonable
terms. Among which may be found, Buggies,
Coachs, Barouches, Chariots, Buggies,
Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.
All orders in the above line thankfully received
and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short
notice and in the neatest manner.
He has also on hand, and continues to man-
ufacture HARNESSES, of every description; SADDLES,
BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER has removed
to the Store in LAZARUS' building
three doors above the Custom House, where he
has on hand and for sale,
40 bbls. superior RED Ashes Coal,
20 " unshelled Lime,
5 " Hair, for plastering,
10,000 Philadelphia Brick,
1,000 lbs. Live Geese Feathers,
O17 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

Mackerel & Alwives.
25 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel,
30 do. Alwives; fresh caught, just
landed from ship Hogan, from Portland. For sale
by G. W. DAVIS.
N21

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm.
A. B. Meares, dead, are hereby notified, that
unless payment is made on or before the 15th
of January next, suit will be commenced in every
instance of failure.
C. G. MEARES.
Nov. 28, 1845. 11-17

FLOUR.
125 BBLs. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do Canal do
50 half bbls. Canal do
Just received by
ADAMS & M'GARY.
Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-17

THE SUBSCRIBER has now landing from schrs.
J. D. Jones and Excellent, the following ar-
ticles of merchandise, which he offers for sale low
for cash or approved city paper.
bags Rio Coffee, 25 lbs Sugar,
75 boxes Soap, (various qualities),
100 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do Adamantine do
10 do Mould do No 6,
5 do do do No 8,
5 do do do No 4,
4 bbls Porto Rico Molasses
40 barrels, 1/2 Superfine Cat Flour,
10 half do do
1 barrel Powdered Sugar,
1 box Loaf do
3 bags Brazil do
10 bbls N. Y. S. Mess Pork,
10 kegs Lard, 20 boxes Cheese,
20 jars Butter, 40 do Herrings,
20 bbls American Brandy,
25 do do Whiskey,
5 do N. E. Rum,
5 do Gin,
5 do Apple Brandy,
4 barrels Champagne.
Together with an assortment of Sugars, Tobac-
co, Mustard, Pepper, Snuff, Ginger, Soda
Biscuit, Mackerel, Shot, Powder, Holloware, &c.
Also an invoice of domestics, comprising
Sheeting, Shirting, Calicoes, Satinets, &c.
Also Daily Expected.
200 bags Hay, prime N. R.
45000 Bricks. JNO. S. RICHARDS,
N28, Water street.

Temperance Notices.
THE WASHINGTON TEM-
PERANCE SOCIETY, holds its
meetings every Friday night,
in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'-
clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.
The WASHINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY
will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall,
on Monday evenings, at the same hour.
The AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds
its meetings in the school house at Potterville,
every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
51-12m

A Card.
THE subscriber would respectfully return his
most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wil-
mington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal
patronage which they have shown him, and for the
many favors they have bestowed upon him during the
time he has resided amongst them. Mr. H. S.
Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of
goods, and intends carrying on the *MECHANICAL*
TAILORING business in all its